

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

BRADFORD WILSON	:	CIVIL ACTION
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
OCCUPY PHILLY, et al.	:	NO. 12-00705

MEMORANDUM

O'NEILL, J.

FEBRUARY 14, 2012

Bradford Wilson brought this civil rights action, apparently pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, against Occupy Philly and several of the group's members. The complaint alleges that John,<sup>1</sup> a black member of Occupy Philly, stated that someone called him a "nigger." When Wilson told John what that word means, "everyone said [he couldn't] use that word" and voted him out of the group. Wilson states that group members were "ok when a black person uses [the word, but were] not ok with a white person us[ing] it." According to the complaint, Wilson has not suffered any injuries "at this time." He asks this Court to require "all occupiers [sic] to do a book report" on the First Amendment.

Bradford's motion to proceed in forma pauperis is granted because he has satisfied the requirements set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1915. Accordingly, 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) applies. That provision requires the Court to dismiss Bradford's complaint if it is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune. See Grayson

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<sup>1</sup>The complaint identifies the individual defendants by their first names only.

v. Mayview State Hosp., 293 F.3d 103, 113 n.19 (3d Cir. 2002) (non-prisoner indigent plaintiffs are "clearly within the scope of § 1915(e)(2)"). A complaint is frivolous if it "lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact." Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989).

This Court will dismiss Bradford's complaint as legally frivolous. Nothing in the complaint suggests that the defendants are state actors subject to liability under § 1983. See West v. Atkins, 487 U.S. 42, 49 (1988) ("The traditional definition of acting under color of state law requires that the defendant in a § 1983 action have exercised power possessed by virtue of state law and made possible only because the wrongdoer is clothed with the authority of state law.") (quotations omitted); Groman v. Twp. of Manalapan, 47 F.3d 628, 638 (3d Cir. 1995) ("[A] suit under § 1983 requires the wrongdoers to have violated federal rights of the plaintiff, and that they did so while acting under color of state law."). Nor do the complaint's allegations support any other federal cause of action. As there is no legal basis for Bradford's claims, he will not be given leave to amend because amendment would be futile. See Grayson, 293 F.3d at 112-13. An appropriate order follows.